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THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

A Valuable
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and Household
Recipes, Scien-
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ments, Etc., Etc.

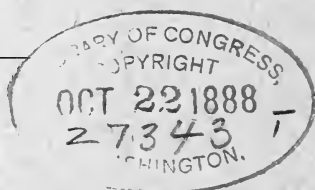
PRICE 10 CTS.

THE

PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MEDICAL
AND HOUSEHOLD RECIPES, SCIENTIFIC
FACTS, EXPERIMENTS,
ETC., ETC.

By J. A. Melville



PRICE 10 CENTS.

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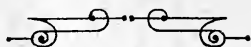
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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.



IN introducing "THE PEOPLES' FRIEND" to the public, we would simply state that its title is a complete index to the character of the work, for it is pure and simply a book for the people. It contains much matter that will well repay careful perusal, and every recipe, experiment or suggestion contained in the pages has the merit of having stood the most severe tests, so that readers may have no hesitation in trying their practical value. With these facts to recommend it, we believe "THE PEOPLES' FRIEND" will speedily find its way into every house in America, and become what the publisher desire to make it, a true "Family Treasury."



THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Take green broom, juniper root and dandelion of each half an ounce. Boil in one pint and a half of water till reduced to one pint, then strain off. Dose, wine-glassful twice daily.

FOR GOUT.

Colchicum wine one ounce, spirits of nitrous ether one ounce, iodide of potassium two scruples, distilled water, two ounces. Dose, a teaspoonful in camomile tea, three times a day.

CURE FOR WORMS.

Common salt two drachms, cochineal, two scruples. Dose, half a drachm every morning.

CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

Take equal parts of rhubarb, calcined magnesia, and powdered jamaica ginger. Dose, one teaspoonful in water every second day.

For asthma and other chest complaints ; spanish juice, half an oz. ; water, 3 gills ; boil ; add ipecacuana wine, half an ounce, carbonate of ammonia, quarter of an oz. Dose three tablespoonfuls three times daily.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

Take common salt and capsicum ; of each half a teaspoonful ; best vinegar, one pint. Rub well in.

MIXTURE FOR GRAVEL.

Carbonate of soda, 2 scruples ; compound powder of tragacanth two drachms, tincture of hyoscyannis, 4 drachms ; water, 7 ounces. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

REMEDY FOR LIVER DISEASE.

Dandelion root, four ounces; best ginger, (bruised) one ounce, calumber root, one-quarter of an ounce. Bruise and boil all together, in three pints of water until reduced to a quart; strain. Dose, one wine-glassful every four hours. This is a sovereign remedy

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.

Take a lump of white copperas about the size of a pea, put it into a vial holding about 2 ounces of water. Carry this in the pocket and occasionally take out the cork, turn the vial upon the finger's end and thus bathe the eyes. This will effect a cure in a short time.

ANOTHER CURE.

Zinc sulphate, 20 grains; sodium chloride, 20 grains; rose water, 1 fluid oz; drop a small quantity into the eye, sometime afterward bathe with tepid water.

MIXTURE FOR DIARRHŒA.

Powdered alum, 240 grains; powd. kino, 60 grs.; powd. opium, 3 grs. Mix and divide into 12 equal

portions. Use only in obstinate cases, in which one powder should be administered every 2 or 3 hours.

INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA.

Zinc Sulphate, 15 grs.; lead acetate, 30 grs.; ext. opium, 5 grs.; tannin, 2 grs.; rose water, 3 fluid oz. Mix and apply in the usual manner.

ANOTHER.—Oil of santal, 5 fluid oz.; oil copabia, 4 fluid drachms; oil of cubeb, 4 fluid drachms; oil of pimenta, 1 fluid drachm; oil of cassia, 1 fluid drachm; alcohol sufficient to make 16 fluid oz. Dose, 1 teaspoonful in water twice daily.

REMEDY FOR POISONS.

Made mustard, two tablespoonfuls, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, and if quickly applied may save many lives that otherwise would be lost.

OINTMENT FOR BURNS.

The following is an excellent recipe: Yellow Bislican, 3 oz.; turpentine, 1 ½ oz.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

The first essential in cases of burns or scalds is to cover them as quickly as possible from the influence of the atmosphere. Flour applied from a common sifter shaken on the wound and light wrappings of oiled lint or white cotton rag will surely effect this.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISONOUS SNAKE BITES.

The following simple remedy will be found to act with the best results in cases of poisoning through bites from rattle-snakes and other reptiles whose bites

are usually fatal. Bromine, 150 grs.; potassium iodide, 2 grs.; corrosive chloride of mercury, 1 gr.; diluted alcohol, 4 fluid ozs.

Directions for use.—Take 10 drops in a tablespoonful of whiskey or brandy every 15 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL ADVICE.

A SURE PREVENTATIVE FOR TOOTHACHE.

With 2 ozs. alcohol add 2 tablespoonful of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of water. When salt is dissolved, hold the solution in the mouth. If you do not want to lose your teeth, this is one of the best remedies known.

AN INFALLIBLE PAIN KILLER.

Equal parts of oil of juniper berries and turpentine. This simple mixture will give speedy relief in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, etc. It will also be found an excellent specific for removing corns, bunions, etc., if applied on a soft rag and allowed to remain for seven hours.

A PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER.

The following is unquestionably the best recipe, as a blood purifier and system tonic, that has yet been given to the public: Pipsipaway herbs, 2 oz.; hardhack, 2 oz. Pulverize them and mix with, sulphur, 4 oz.; magnesia, 2 oz.; one quart of alcohol and one pint of hot water. Strain well and when cold take from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, thrice daily, (according to age and effect on system), half hour before meals.

BITES OF MOSQUITOS, GNATS, FLEAS, ETC.

Use lemon juice or arnica lotion, this will speedily remove the inflammation and give almost instantaneous relief.

FOR GROWING WHISKERS.

Eau de Cologne, 6 oz.; tincture of cantharides, 1 drachm; oil of rosemary, oil of lavender, oil of nutmeg, each 10 drops. Apply daily.

HAIR TONIC.

The following recipe has often proved an effectual remedy in cases of baldness: Lard, 2 oz.; tincture of cantharides, 1 drachm; bergamot, 20 drops. Melt the lard and put in the other ingredients and mix well together, rub well into the scalp every other day.

AN EXCELLENT ODORLESS DISINFECTANT.

Ten cents worth of ~~permanganate~~ *permanganate* of potassium in about one quart of water. For fever rooms soak a sheet in a weak solution of the above, when too strong it will discolor the sheet or linen but will wash out.

TO PRESERVE GOOD DIGESTION

Use the following: Ettaquesia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; epsom salts, 2 oz.; tartaric acid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; bi-carbonate soda, 2 oz.; cream of tartar, 2 oz.; castor sugar, 5 oz. Dry in warm oven, mix well, bottle and keep dry.

SIGNS OF THE TONGUE.

The tongue is the indicator of the system. A white coated tongue indicates febrile disturbance, a

brown, moist tongue indicates disordered digestion or overloaded passages; a brown, dry tongue indicates depressed vitality, as in typhoid conditions and blood poisoning; a red, moist tongue indicates debility, as from exhausting discharges; a red dry tongue indicates pyrexia, or any inflammatory fever; a "strawberry" tongue, with prominent papillæ, indicates scarlet fever or rotheln; a red, glazed tongue indicates debility, with want of assimilative power of digestion; a tremulous, flabby tongue indicates delirium tremens; hesitancy in protruding the tongue indicates concussion of the brain.

MIXTURE FOR BILE.

Infusion of gentian, 8 oz.; sulphate of magnesia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Dose, wineglassful every morning.

FOR SORE THROATS.

Infusion of roses, 7 oz.; tincture of myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Use as a gargle when required.

RELIEF FOR TOOTHACHE.

Alum, 1 drachm; spirits of nitrous ether, 3 drachms. Dip a bit of raw cotton in it and apply to the tooth.

CHAPPED HANDS.

Wash the hands in tepid water, using a pure soap, dry well and dust with finely powdered oatmeal, or cornmeal.

TO CREATE AN APPETITE.

Compound tincture of gentian, half an ounce, sal volatile, half a teaspoonful, cinnamon water, one oz

compound tincture of cardamons, one teaspoonful. The draught to be taken one hour before a meal.

ESSENCE FOR HEADACHE.

Spirits of wine, 1 oz.; camphor, 4 drachms; volatile spirits of camphor, 4 drachms. Mix. Rub into the head with the hand.

TO CURE A SEVERE COUGH.

Half a pint of wine vinegar; half an ounce Spanish juice; 1 oz. rock candy; 1 oz. alcohol. Mix thoroughly and take a tablespoonful three times daily.

A PREVENTATIVE AGAINST COLDS.

If you are afraid of catching cold from wet feet or wet clothing, keep moving briskly about and drink rum and water. This is a rare chance for a man to get half drunk, for in this case it will do him a world of good.

CERTAIN CURE FOR HOARSENESS.

Drink frequently of barley and liquorice water; eat black currant jelly; gargle the mouth twice or thrice every morning with the syrup of hedge mustard, diluted in mild warm water. Frequently drink lemonade; eat oranges, etc., during the day, and the hoarseness will not return.

IMPERIAL DRINK FOR THE SICK ROOM.

Pour one quart of boiling water on a quarter of an ounce of cream of tartar; add a few chips of lemon or orange and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of rock candy. Clear, and when cold use as a drink in cases of fever.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.

Rub the parts affected with common salt and alcohol, which hardens the feet and at the same time removes the inflammation. A third application cures the worst chilblains.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Put a handful of salt into a quart of water; add 1 oz. of hartshorne and $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of camphorated spirits of wine. Put them quickly into a bottle and cork tightly to prevent the escape of the spirits. Soak a piece of cloth or brown paper with the mixture and apply to the head. Repeat when it becomes dry or heated.

SULPHUR WILL CURE SCARLET FEVER.

In severe cases anoint the body thoroughly with sulphur ointment twice daily. Give five to ten grains of sulphur on a little jam three times a day, and twice every day thoroughly fumigate the room with sulphur. In less than eight days complete recovery will be effected, but great care must be taken to guard against cold.

Sulphur as a cure for diphtheria. For young children, use sulphur milk; for older children and adults, use flowers of sulphur. Dissolve in glycerine, and give a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times daily. To be swallowed slowly. Anoint the lips and nostrils with the same mixture, applied on a sponge.

CAMPHOR, A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHOLERA.

In Ireland, in the years 1836 and 1848, when cholera made its deadly ravages through the land the sovereign remedy for the dreaded disease was Camphor, applied as follows: Dissolve 1 oz. of camphor, 6 oz. of spirits of wine, and bottle. When a person is seized with symptoms of cholera, do not wait for the doctor. Put him or her to bed and cover warmly (but do not overload) with bed-clothes, Then take a small lump of sugar, and pour on it two drops of the camphor liquid. Two minutes later, repeat the dose, and repeat again five minutes later. Afterward allow the patient to remain perfectly still for from 10 to 15 minutes, to see if warmth and perspiration follow. If the symptoms are still unfavorable, repeat the doses till 14 or 16 drops have been taken. Do not give the patient any brandy or whiskey, nor any other medicine, whatever, or the effects of the camphor will be destroyed. After the full doses have been administered let the patient remain perfectly quiet. When perspiration begins, he or she will fall asleep, and awake cured, but weak. Feed for a day or two till strength returns, on soup, broth or gruel, and in no case allow the patient to get the least cold.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

When lockjaw has been caused by a wound, wherever the wound is, take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it, and pour over. Complete relief will speedily follow. In cases of severe cuts or bruises,

cold turpentine if applied is the best remedy extant. Turpentine is also a sure cure for croup, if it is applied to the throat and chest on a piece of flannel, while two or three drops may be taken inwardly on a lump of loaf sugar.



VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

TO MAKE VINEGAR.

Mix cider and honey in the proportion of one gallon of the former to a pound of the latter, and after it has stood for some months, the vinegar will require to be diluted with water for common use.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Mash two quarts of raspberries, let them stand in a pan to get sour; strain the juice through a sieve, and to every pint put a pound of loaf sugar, and a pint of Beaufoy's crystal vinegar (or the usual white vinegar); let it boil ten minutes; skim, and when cold, bottle.

ORGEAT.

Blanch two pounds of sweet, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of bitter almonds, rub them to paste in a mortar with water, strain, and add 4 pounds of lump sugar to the liquid. Boil together with a quarter of a pint of orange-flower water, ten minutes, and skim, when cold bottle,

TO RECOVER FLAT ALE OR BEER.

Take five gallons from the hogshead of flat ale or beer, boil them with five pounds of honey, skim it well, and when cold, put it back into the hogshead, and bung it up close.

PRIMROSE VINEGAR.

To fifteen quarts of water put 6 pounds of brown sugar, let it boil ten minutes, then skim, pour on it half a peck of primroses before it is quite cold, put in a little fresh yeast, and let it work in a warm place all night, put into a barrel, and when it has done working, close the barrel, still keeping it in a warm place.

MALT AND MOLASSES.

Pour eight gallons of water at one hundred and seventy degrees on a bushel of malt. Mash well; let it stand three hours; draw it off, and then add eight gallons more water at one hundred and ninety-six degrees. Mash, and let it stand two hours; add eight gallons of cold water to the grain, and let it stand three hours and a half. Mix 28 pounds of West India molasses in 20 gallons of water, and boil the whole with 2 pounds of hops for two hours. When the liquor is cooled down to eighty-five degrees, add half a pint of yeast; cover it with a sack, stir it well, and let it ferment twenty-four hours. In proper time you will have thirty-six gallons of ale.

TO MAKE GOOD GINGER BEER.

White sugar, 3 pounds; bruised ginger, 2 ozs.; cream of tartar, 1 oz.; 4 lemons, sliced; boiling water, four gallons; yeast, half a pint. Pour the water on the first named ingredients and let them stand for two hours; then add the yeast, and when fermentation has continued for a few hours, run into stone bottles and wire the corks down.

TO PREVENT BEER FROM GROWING FLAT.

In a cask containing eighteen gallons of beer, becoming vapid, put a pint of ground malt, suspended in a bag, and close the bung perfectly; the beer will be improved the whole time of drawing it for use.

RECIPE FOR FRENCH POLISH.

To half a pint of rectified naptha add an ounce and a half of shellac, a quarter of an ounce of benzoin, a quarter of an ounce of gum frankincense, quarter of an ounce of gum juniper, crush the gum and mix them in a bottle. When dissolved it is ready for use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Take a piece of wadding or flannel, moisten it with the polish, then cover the wadding over with a rag, then take a little raw linseed oil in a cup, dip the end of your finger in the oil and put it on the outer side of the calico rag, and when you find it stick, add a little more oil. When you get a body of polish upon the furniture, get a penny-worth of rectified naptha in a bottle by itself, use it on a new piece of flannel or wadding, and a piece of calico to cover it over, damp the wadding a little with the spirits, then rub it lightly over till the rubber is dry.

TO TAKE IRON MOULDS OR RUST OUT OF LINEN.

Dissolve the powder of burnt alum in the juice of lemon, wet the place with it and dry it with the back of a hot iron spoon, in the fore part of which is a live coal; and in doing it five or six times the iron mould will wash out.

DAMSON WINE.

Take a good quantity of damsons and common plums, which should be tolerably ripe, slit them in halves, so that the stones will come out, then wash them gently, add a little water and honey. To every gallon of the pulp, a gallon of spring water, with a few cloves and bay leaves ; boil the mixture and add as much sugar as will sweeten it ; skim off the froth and let it cool. Now press the fruit, squeezing out the liquor ; strain it through a fine strainer, and put the water and juice together into a cask. Let it stand and ferment for three or four days ; fine with whites of eggs ; draw it off into bottles and cork it well. In twelve days it will be ripe.

MULBERRY WINE.

Gather mulberries on a dry day, when they have just changed from redness to a shining black ; spread them thinly on a fine cloth, or on a clean floor or table, for twenty-four hours, and then press them. Boil a gallon of water for every gallon of juice, putting an ounce of cinnamon bark, and six ounces of sugar candy finely powdered, to each gallon of water. When the water is taken off and settled, skim and strain it, and put it to the mulberry juice. Then add to every gallon of the mixture a pint of white or renish wine. Let the whole stand in a cask to ferment for five or six days. When settled draw it off into bottles, and keep cool.

Milk that has become sour, may be sweetened again by adding a small quantity of carbonate of soda.

TO CLEAN GLASS DECANTERS.

Cut some raw potatoes in pieces; put them in a bottle with water; rinse thoroughly and they will become clean and bright.

TO CLEAN SILVER.

Wash the articles well in hot water and soap; then polish with rouge and chamois leather or fine London whiting. If neither of these can be procured, hartshorn powder will answer as a substitute.

TO PREVENT FLIES INJURING PICTURE FRAMES.

Boil three or four onions in one pint of water; brush your frames over with the liquid. No fly will touch them and it will not injure your frames.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Make a box 2 ft. x 1 ft. 6 in.; make divisions 3 inches apart in which holes have been made to receive the eggs. Take the eggs when newly laid and place in these holes, small ends downward, and if left undisturbed your eggs will keep for several months in perfectly sound condition.

BLACK CHERRY BRANDY.

Stone eight pounds of black cherries, and put on them a gallon of the best brandy. Bruise the stones in a mostar, and then put them into your brandy. Cover them up close and let them stand a month or six weeks. Then pour it clear from the sediments and bottle it. Morello cherries managed in this manner make a fine rich cordial.

RED CURRANT WINE.

Gather the currants in dry weather; put them into a pan and bruise them with a wooden pestle; let them stand about twenty hours, after which, strain them through a sieve; add three pounds of finely powdered sugar to every gallon of the liquor, and after shaking it well, fill the vessel. If it does not prove quite clear in two or three months, draw it off into another vessel, and let it stand a few days previous to bottling off.

RASPBERRY WINE.

Gather the raspberries when ripe; husk and bruise them; then strain through a bag into jars or other vessels. To every gallon of juice, allow a pound and a half of loaf sugar. When dissolved, decant the liquor into a cask. When it has fermented, add a pint of white wine, or half a pint of proof spirits to every gallon contained in the cask, and hang a bag in it containing an ounce of bruised mace. In three months, if kept in a cool place, it will be fit for use.

CURRY FISH.

Put into a sauce-pan four onions, a small bunch of bay leaves, thyme, and savory; two apples if convenient, with a quarter of a pound of fat, three ounces of salt, and a quarter of an ounce of sugar, and fry fifteen minutes. Put one pound of rice and four quarts of water and boil till tender; add one ounce of curry powder, mixed in a little water. Cut up six pounds of fish into pieces the size of an egg; add to the above and boil for twenty or thirty minutes.

GINGER WINE.

To seven gallons of water, put nineteen pounds of sugar and boil it for half an hour, removing the scum as it raises, then a small quantity of liquor, and add to it nine ounces of the best ginger bruised. Put it all together and when nearly cold, chop nine pounds of raisins very small and put them in a nine gallon cask. Slice four lemons into the cask after taking out the seeds, and pour the liquor over them, with half a pint of fresh yeast. Leave it unstopped for three weeks, keeping it filled up, and in about six or nine months it will be fit for bottling.

GOOSEBERRY WINE.

Gather gooseberries when they are about half ripe, in dry weather. Pick them clean, put a peck at a time into a vessel convenient for the purpose, and bruise them with a piece of wood, being as careful as possible to keep the seeds whole. Having put the pulp into a canvas bag, press out all the juice; to every gallon of which add two pounds of fine loaf sugar; mix the whole together by stirring it with a stick, and when the sugar is quite dissolved pour it into a cask which will exactly contain it. If the quantity be nine gallons, let it stand for a fortnight; if twenty gallons, forty days; and so on in proportion. taking care to keep it in a cool place. After standing the proper time, draw it off from the lees, and pour it into a cask of equal size, or into the same, after pouring away the lees and making it clean. Let a cask of ten or twelve gallons stand for about three months, and twenty gallons for five months, after which it will be fit for bottling off.

TO TAKE SPOTS OUT OF LINEN.

Take two spoonfuls of the juice of onions, and as much lime juice, wet it two or three times, as often drying it by the fire, wash it immediately in a good laver, and it is done.

TO CLEAN GOLD AND RESTORE THE LUSTRE.

Dissolve a small quantity of sal ammoniac in urine; boil your soiled gold therein and it will become clean and brilliant.

TO REMOVE SPOTS FROM SILK OR VELVET.

Take sopwort (a well-known herb), bruise and strain out the juice, add to this a little soft soap; mix well to a moderate thickness, rub over the stained or spotted place; wash out with warm water and allow to dry. If not satisfactory with first application, repeat.

TO TAKE INK OUT OF MAHOGANY.

Dilute half a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol with a large spoonful of water, and touch the part with a feather, wash it, for if it stay too long it will leave a white mark. It is, therefore, better to rub it quick, and repeat if not removed.

STAINING WOOD TO IMITATE MAHOGANY.

Get a small quantity of dragons blood, powdered, then mix a little of your polish with the dragons blood in a bottle.

EBONY.

Get a small quantity of drop black and mix in the same way.

SATIN WOOD.

A quarter of an ounce of chrome yellow to four ounces of the polish.

ROSEWOOD STAIN.

Quarter ounce of chrome yellow, dragon's blood and drop black. Powder these and mix with a suitable quantity of furniture polish to work easily.

TO MAKE CHEAP SHOE BLACKING,

Take four ounces of ivory black, three ounces of the coarsest sugar, a table-spoonful of sweet oil and a pint of small beer, with half a spoonful of oil of vitrol; mix them gradually cold.

TO MAKE GIN.

Spirits of wine two ounces, spirits of nitric ether twenty drops, essence of juniper two drops, water six ounces, mix with a small bit of loaf sugar.

TO MAKE RUM.

Omit the juniper in the gin recipe and add a little burnt sugar.

TO MAKE WHISKY.

Alcohol two ounces, essence of prunes twenty drops, water five ounces, sugar. Mix.

TO MAKE BRANDY.

Alcohol two ounces, essence of cognac three drops, water six ounces, sugar. Mix.

TO TELL GOOD EGGS.

Place your eggs in water; if the botts turn up, the eggs are in good condition; if not then be sure they are not fresh.

TO MAKE BEER IMMEDIATELY.

Spirits of wine half an ounce, essence of malt $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce, black juice two drachms, water half a pint. Mix.

TO EXTRACT PRINTING MATTER FROM BOOKS, &c.

Muriatic acid one drachm, water six drachms. Apply gently. Wash off after with cold water.

TO DYE THE HAIR.

Nitrate of silver two drachms, steel filings half an ounce, rain water eight ounces. Shake together, let it subside for a time, pour off the supernatant liquor which constitutes the dye. Apply with a close brush.

AN INFALLIBLE MEANS TO EXTINGUISH A CHIMNEY ON FIRE.

Take a handful of sulphur and throw it on the fire, when the sulphurous fumes ascend up the chimney it will immediately put out the fire in chimney.

A solution of five grains of muriate of ammonia in one gallon of water will put out any fire whether it be a house in flames, clothes or anything else.

The above is a very valuable recipe and is not much known, for if it was the fire brigade would adopt it immediately.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

FIRE EATING.

Anoint your tongue with liquid stosan and you may lick a red hot poker with impunity.

A MIRACULOUS LIGHT.

The effect of this experiment never fails to produce a sensation. Dip paper or wood into turpentine, apply a piece of chloride of potash, then touch with sulphuric acid and immediate combustion will follow.

THE ENCHANTED FOWL.

Bring a fowl into a room with your hands close to its wings and hold them tight, put him on a table and point his beak down as straight as possible, then draw a line with chalk direct from its beak and all the noise you can make cannot disturb him out of that position.

TO WALK ON RED-HOT IRON.

Camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.; aqua vitæ, 2 oz.; quicksilver, 1 oz.; liquid stosan, 1 oz.; hematis, 2 oz. Mix all together, and previous to performing the feat, anoint the feet with this preparation, after which you may walk on red-hot iron without any discomfort or danger.

TO BOIL AN EGG WITHOUT FIRE.

Take two tumblers, one much smaller than the other and the inner tumbler very thin, place the egg inside the inner tumbler and cover with cold water, then let a mixture of one part of water and four parts of the strongest oil of vitriol be poured into the outside glass, in a short time the egg will be boiled.

A DARING EXPERIMENT.

The experimenter, after using the following recipe, may wash his hands in molten lead with perfect safety: Quick silver, 1 oz.; bole ammoniæ, 2 oz.; camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.; aqua vitæ, 2 oz. Put them in a mortar and mix well together. Rub the hand all over with this ointment, and you are safe from all harm.

TO MAKE SYMPATHETIC INK

Write with a weak solution of prussiate of potash; when you wish the writing to appear, dip it in a weak solution of sulphate of iron it will become blue; if you wish it to appear red, dip it in sulphate of copper; to appear black, dip it in sulphuric acid; to remove it, dip it in spirits of ammoniac. If you write on blue paper with liquid potash, the letters will appear white.

TO MAKE RED INK.

Take three pints of stale beer, rather than vinegar, and four ounces of ground Brazil wood, simmer them together for ten or fifteen minutes, then put in four ounces of roach alum, and these are to simmer together for five or ten minutes, till by putting in a

slip of clean white paper you perceive the color to be strong enough—After straining it through a flannel or rag, add one ounce of gum arabic, then bottle it up and stop it down till wanted for use.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO SCALE FISH.

Dip for an instant in boiling water, and the task will be an easy one.

Tainted meat will become sweet again, if left outside over night in the cool air.

Falling out hair may be checked by the application of salt water to the scalp.

Machine grease is easily removed from washing fabrics by simply washing with cold rain water and soap.

Clean boiling water will remove tea stains from linen. Pour the water *through* the stain to prevent its spreading over the surface.

Hot water starch may be greatly improved by stirring in a little sperm or common salt. Melted gum-arabic added gives a beautiful gloss.

A tablespoonful of turpentine added to the water in your clothes-boiler, will greatly aid the whiting process, and will not injure the most delicate materials.

Stoves, farm implements, and iron and steel of every class, when laid aside for a season will not rust if rubbed over with kerosene applied with a rag.

Salt curdles milk as soon as added, therefore, in preparing gravies or other dishes where sweet milk is used, do not use the salt till your dish is cooked.

If boots have become hard and uncomfortable through water, or other causes, they will become pliable and soft as when new, if rubbed well with kerosene.

The quickest way to make salt fish fresh is to steep them in sour milk. By this process they are much more palatable than when soaked for days in water.

The easiest and simplest way to clean silver or gold jewelry is to wash it in moderately hot water with ammonia added. Proportion: 1 teaspoonful to each cup of water.

The application of chloroform will remove hard and dry paint stains on either cotton or woollen materials; to quicken the process, rub the spots over with fresh butter or olive oil.

If your smoothing irons are rusty, smoked, or dull on the face, sprinkle some fine common salt on a sheet of card board or other smooth surface, and rub the iron thereon. They will soon become bright, and work as easily as could be wished for.

Clothes that have become yellow with age or through careless washing may be whitened considerably by the addition of a teaspoonful of finely powdered borax to the last water in which they are rinsed.

There is no liquid which more readily carries bad gases or infection, than milk. If sewer gases or infectious disease exists near a room where milk is kept, sprinkle the room daily with fresh powdered charcoal which will absorb the germs of disease, or foul gases that exist.

In whitewashing cellars or other underground apartments where foul gases are likely to lodge, use lime and water only. The addition of foreign substances such as glue, paste, etc., only tends to increase the evil, as the organic matter contained in them soon becomes putrid, and more than counteracts all the good qualities of lime as a purifier or disinfectant.

To remove hardened paint from glass, do not use a knife or other sharp instrument, which scratches and permanently injures and disfigures the glass. First lay on a coating of strong soda, and in a few minutes, if the stains are still hard, rub with the face of a new coin. The edges of the coin will lift the paint without leaving any marks.

THOUGHTS FOR THE WISE.

Let your purchases be ruled by the contents of your purse.

Every man's home is his castle, but every man's house is not his home.

"Light weights bring heavy sins," is a fitting motto for many storekeepers.

Right is might, but might is not always right, although it usually claims to be so.

The fool is obstinate and unchangeable ; the wise man can be convinced that he was wrong.

Your house is never too small to accommodate a friend who has plenty of room in your heart.

The old maxim that "Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire," is well known, but too often forgotten.

A clear conscience and a light heart go together. If you have not the former, you cannot have the latter.

Example is better than precept. People judge much more readily from what they see than from what they hear.

There is two sides to everything ; even our greatest troubles have their bight sides if we will only seek them.

Do not judge men by what you see of them in company. There is such things as causeway saints and house devils.

Have the courage of your opinions at all times, but never obtrude your opinion on people who do not wish to have it.

Civility costs nothing, and makes many friends ; the rude grunt is brutish, and often causes a good man to be misjudged.

Let reason rule your feelings, and not feelings the reason. This is always a wise course, and saves many fatal errors.

It is an easy thing to go into the law courts, but it is a hard thing to get out of them. Think of this before you get there.

Give to a pig when it grunts, and to a child when it cries ; the result will be a fine pig, and a child that is an intolerable nuisance.

We frequently bring upon ourselves that which could be avoided, by forming foregone conclusions. Never prophesy till you see.

Never call a man a fool, or you liken yourself unto the epithet you apply to him. No man is a fool always, he is wise in some things.

It is not how long, but how well we live, therefore, improve the time as it flies, for ye know not what a day or an hour may bring forth.

A contented mind is better than riches. Riches are a trouble to keep, but the contented mind is a treasure which nothing can ever rob you of.

Life without hope is worse than Death, but there is no reason why any should live without hope. Hope is a bright star which should pierce the darkest clouds.

We are never too old to learn, but frequently too proud. Learn at all times, even if it should be from your enemies; they are often the best teachers, although not the most pleasant.

Pride may climb high, but the fall will be the greater. There is a difference between pride and self-respect, which many persons fail to perceive. Hold to the latter, but avoid the former.

Who is a brave man, who?
 He who dares defend the right,
 When right is miscalled wrong,
 He who shrinks not from the fight
 When weak contend with strong!
 Who fearing God, fears none beside
 And dares do right, whate're betide.
 This man hath courage true.



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Closed for the pocket or for heavy brushing or cleaning purposes. Remove the handle and you have an excellent brush for the clothes, hair, mustache or any ordinary use.

The handle attached for use as a hat brush

The above Cuts represent half full size.

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When closed it can be carried in the vest pocket without causing annoyance either by its weight or size. The cuts above are exactly half the size of the original and cannot fail to convey an accurate idea to the reader. An article of this kind has long been sought after by the public, but hitherto nothing has been produced that has met their approval. This then is the very thing, this fully supplies that long felt want.

Ask for them at any store dealing in brushes, novelties, etc.

FRED. R. JENNINGS,

Patentee and Manufacturer

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